



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## TURKEY.

*Report from Bagdad—Cholera extinct at Kerbela—Outbreak at Bassorah.*

Vice-Consul Hurner reports, February 18, as follows:

I have to confirm the disappearance of cholera at Kerbela, announced in my No. 206, of December 24, 1903, and to report the outbreak of this same epidemic at Bassorah.

Quarantine of five days at Kermet-Ali (below Kurna, on the right side of the Chat-el-Arab) has been established for steamers coming from Bassorah.

The bulletin of the Inspectorat Sanitaire Bagdad informs as follows:

*Status of plague at Bassorah.*

	Cases.	Deaths.
February 9.....	3	1
February 11.....	2	2
February 12.....	1	1

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended March 4, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1904. Population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor*.—Week ended March 19, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended March 17, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

*Nassau*.—Four weeks ended March 22, 1904. Estimated population, 12,390. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 528, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 22; whooping cough, 1, and 89 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths, 86. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended February 29, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 111, including diphtheria 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended March 13, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 21. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 12, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

*Bradford*.—Two weeks ended March 12, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria 4, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, enteric fever 3, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*London*.—One thousand seven hundred and ninety-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 66, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 17, whooping cough 54, enteric fever 4, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 18. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,400 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 11 from whooping cough.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 12, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 12.6, and the highest in Galway, viz, 50.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 213 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 6, and 48 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 12, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 21.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 31.6 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 710, including diphtheria 4, measles 20, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 5, and 21 from whooping cough.

PORTO RICO.—Month of February, 1904. Census population, 953,243. Total number of deaths 1,746, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 184 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended March 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths 306, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 3, smallpox 14, and 30 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Jamica, Parish of Portland*.—Week ended January 16, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases reported.

Week ended January 31, 1904. Total number of deaths, 20. No contagious diseases reported.

*Port Antonio*.—Weeks ended January 16 and 31, 1904. Population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.